

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. ALBERT.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

JULY 6, 1961.

I hereby designate the Honorable CARL ALBERT to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Philippians 4: 19: My God shall supply all your needs according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus.

Almighty God, who art acquainted with our many needs, may we encourage and assure ourselves that Thou art willing and able to do for us exceeding abundantly above all that we can ask or think.

Grant that as we go forth into the hours of the new day we may feel our hearts kindled with an eager desire to do good and to serve our generation according to Thy holy will.

We penitently acknowledge that all the plans and proposals, which we have for enacting the right kind of legislation, will be futile and inadequate unless we have Thy guiding wisdom.

May we yield ourselves humbly and heroically to the leading of Thy spirit and gain the mastery over all the obstacles which impede our progress in establishing the kingdom of brotherhood and good will among men.

Hear our prayer in the name of our blessed Lord who proclaimed that if we refuse to be the brothers of men we cannot be the sons of God. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, July 3, 1961, was read and approved.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR WEEK BEGINNING JULY 10, 1961

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, I do this for the purpose of inquiring from the acting majority leader as to the schedule for next week.

Mr. BOGGS. Monday, July 10, is District day, and there are four District bills that will be called up:

H.R. 3222, to confer jurisdiction on counterclaims and cross-claims;

H.R. 7265, to determine marital property rights;

H.R. 5143, relating to the mandatory death sentence; and

H.R. 6798, regarding a home for foundlings.

Also scheduled for the same day are the Consent Calendar and the Private Calendar, as well as five suspensions. They are:

H.R. 187, regarding review of orders for deportation;

S. 796, relating to the use by States of surplus property;

H.R. 5786, regarding the Cape Cod National Seashore;

S. 576, concerning the status of the faculty at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy; and

H.R. 7391, regarding the conservation of migratory waterfowl.

On Tuesday there is a primary election in Virginia.

On Tuesday the bill H.R. 6141, to amend the Hiss Act, will be taken up.

On Wednesday the session will open with an address by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Pakistan.

Then for Wednesday and the balance of the week there will be the District of Columbia appropriation bill, 1962, and H.R. 7576, the atomic energy authorization bill.

Conference reports, as usual, may be brought up at any time. Any further program will be announced later.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HIESTAND. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Will the gentleman from Louisiana announce that, as customary, owing to the primary in Virginia on Tuesday, any roll-call votes will go over until Wednesday?

Mr. BOGGS. The majority leader will do that on Monday.

POSTAL STAMP COMMEMORATING TARAS SHEVCHENKO

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. NYGAARD] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include a letter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. NYGAARD. Mr. Speaker, this year, Ukrainians all over the world are commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, who was not only a great Ukrainian poet and national prophet, but also an outstanding humanitarian and fighter for freedom for all nations and races. In North Dakota we have some 25,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent, who are among the most outstanding and loyal citizens in our State.

One of these great patriots is Dr. Anthony Zukowsky, who is president of the North Dakota branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc. He is most interested in the issuance of a postal stamp commemorating Taras Shevchenko. I wish to insert in the Record a copy of Dr. Zukowsky's letter to the President petitioning him to approve issuance of such a stamp in the "champions of liberty" postage stamp series.

The issuance of such a stamp would bring a moral support to the Ukrainians and many other nations behind the Iron Curtain, and would also please many American citizens to whom Taras Shevchenko is such an inspiring symbol. I wish to add my approval to the request of Dr. Zukowsky for issuance of this special stamp.

The letter follows:

JUNE 24, 1961.

HON. JOHN F. KENNEDY,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am taking the liberty of writing to you in regards to including Taras Shevchenko in the "champions of liberty" postage stamp series, which is being issued by the U.S. Government in honor of outstanding fighters for freedom in the world.

On May 18, 1961, I wrote to the Honorable J. Edward Day, Postmaster General, in regards to that matter, and I received his reply stating that the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee advised him not to include a recommendation for issuance of such a stamp in the 1961 program.

As you no doubt know, the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives, last summer, unanimously voted for the bill authorizing the erection in Washington, D.C., of a statue of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest poet and world humanitarian, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his death in 1961. This bill was signed into law by the President of the United States. I am very glad to recall that the House of Representatives issued a House document on Taras Shevchenko entitled "Europe's Freedom Fighter: Taras Shevchenko, 1814-61."

We have been advised that the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., which represents over 2 million American citizens of Ukrainian descent, submitted to Postmaster General Day a proposal to include Taras Shevchenko in the "champions of liberty" postage stamp series. Our State organization strongly and fully endorses the issuance of such a stamp.

Taras Shevchenko was not only a great Ukrainian poet and national prophet, but also was an outstanding humanitarian and fighter for freedom for all nations and races. In 1857, more than a century ago, Shevchenko advocated a Ukrainian George Washington in a belief that the Ukrainian people, then under the despotic rule of czarist Russia, would achieve their national freedom and emancipation under such a leader as was George Washington, Father of our Country. Shevchenko remains to this day a beacon of national aspirations and a symbol of freedom and independence for the 45 million Ukrainian people now in bondage of Communist empire. The Soviet Government, knowing how deeply Shevchenko is revered by the Ukrainian people, has been trying unsuccessfully to slant his poetry so as to suit its political propaganda, and to make him a "proletarian and anti-imperialist" poet.

But for the Ukrainians in their homeland and for those American citizens who come from Ukrainian ancestry, Taras Shevchenko remains an inspiring symbol of freedom and humanity and especially to those American pioneers of Ukrainian descent living in North Dakota, who came here from the neighboring towns where Taras Shevchenko was born. In their family tradition, father or mother personally knowing our great poet, they have urged me to write to you.

At this time I would like to notify you that the initiative to celebrate and commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko came from Ukrainians abroad, and only after the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives passed the bill to erect a statue of Taras Shevchenko in Washington, D.C., and the Canadian Parliament, a few months before, authorized the erection of a monument to this great freedom fighter in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, did the Communists, in order to save their face, permit the commemoration of this significant event, not only in almost every town in the Ukraine, but all over the Soviet Union.

In an effort to impress the world and especially the Ukrainians, Nikita S. Khrushchev, en route to his meeting with Your Excellency in Vienna, Austria, made a special trip to Chernocha Mountain, near Kiev, Ukraine, to place a wreath on the grave of Taras Shevchenko.

We feel it was a masterpiece of Russian propaganda, because ironically, Khrushchev is known internationally as the butcher of the Ukraine and he and the Russian-Communist government deprived Ukrainian people of all liberties, putting them back into slavery. Yet he placed a wreath on the grave of a man who all of his life sacrificed for liberty, truth and happiness for all people. By that gesture, Nikita S. Khrushchev would like to win Ukrainians, and other nations, and those of Ukrainian ancestry living here and in Canada. Without doubt, he made that commemoration of Taras Shevchenko as an instrument of his tactics in the cold war.

Therefore, the U.S. Government, as a leader of the Western World, should create new frontiers in winning this cold war for the United States, and to fight communism as an international conspiracy, not only militarily and economically, but first of all ideologically, by selecting and recognizing such spiritual leaders as Taras Shevchenko, who were fighting long ago for the same ideals as the United States is today. They are our natural allies. Over 100 years ago Taras Shevchenko asked Ukrainians:

"When will we receive our Washington with a new and righteous law? And receive him we will someday."

And words that he wrote into his spiritual testament are of the same value today, as 100 years ago:

"Bury me, be done with me,
Rise and break your chain.
Water your new liberty
With blood for rain.

"Then in the mighty family
Of all men that are free,
Maybe sometimes, very softly,
You will speak of me."

We feel that the issuance of a stamp to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko is not a philatelic matter, but first of all it is a very important part of our foreign policy, our propaganda, and it is also a big step forward in our mortal struggle during this cold war, of winning souls and hearts of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain. We believe this significant aspect in issuing the Taras Shevchenko stamp was not taken into consideration by the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee.

Therefore the U.S. Government would contribute greatly toward the cause of freedom not only in the Ukraine but elsewhere in the world, by recognizing the great influence that the issuance of a stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, the great freedom fighter of Europe, would have on Ukrainians and other nations now oppressed by Communist slavery and tyranny.

In behalf of the 25,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent living in North Dakota, I earnestly urge you, Mr. President, to reverse the decision of the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee of the Post Office Department, and instruct the Postmaster General of the importance of issuing the proposed Shevchenko stamp in the "champions of liberty" series, which would enhance the prestige and significance of the United States in the world affairs, especially among the enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain.

Respectfully yours,

DR. ANTHONY ZUKOWSKY,
President, UCCA, State Branch of
North Dakota.

DIVIDENDS AND UNCLE SAM

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, the issue of the \$50 exclusion and 4 percent credit on dividends is rapidly assuming greater proportions and is of vital interest to all as well as to the 12.5 million stockholders in this country.

As you are aware, the President has recommended the repeal of these investment incentives. The intent of the administration seems clear. Through its policies of taxing more and spending more, it is trying to advance this country toward a welfare state—thereby stifling the initiative of the productive Americans who take pride in self-reliance upon their own resources. The administration is trying to force on the American people its own short-range irresponsible fiscal policies. Instead of setting an example by balancing the Federal budget, reducing the deficit, and recommending sound tax reform measures, the New Frontier is leading the people of America to economic dependence upon the State.

I believe the potential ramifications of Kennedy's tax revision proposal should be thoroughly scrutinized by every Member of this House—and I therefore feel it my duty to call attention to a succinct yet enlightening letter which appeared in the Wall Street Journal.

DIVIDENDS AND UNCLE SAM

EDITOR, the Wall Street Journal:

The Federal income tax law permits each taxpayer to exclude from his taxable income the first \$50 of dividends received and to reduce the tax otherwise payable by a credit equal to 4 percent of dividends received in excess of \$50. The effect of this credit is to tax dividends at a rate of 4 percentage points lower than other income. The dividend credit existed in one form or another from the inception of the Federal income tax in 1913 until 1936 and was reinstated in 1954.

President Kennedy now proposes the repeal of the credit and exclusion. Two tests

should be applied to this proposal. First, will it promote equity among different classes of taxpayers? Second, will it stimulate economic growth and provide more jobs?

On the question of equity, the first thing to remember is that dividends are taxed twice, once to the corporation and a second time to the stockholders because corporations, in determining their taxable income, can deduct interest, wages, and rent, but cannot deduct dividends. Thus, although the dividend credit partially eliminates this double taxation, stockholders are discriminated against even under our present tax law.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in proposing, on behalf of the President, to eliminate the dividend credit, contended that it benefits only a small segment of the tax-paying public and helps high-bracket more than the low-bracket taxpayers. The first criticism is invalid because the dividend credit is designed to remedy a specific inequity; that is, the double taxation of dividends. Since those who suffer the inequity are a minority, of course only a small segment of the taxpaying public is aided. Many similar tax relief provisions exist; for example, the additional exemption for the blind. It has always been one of the signal accomplishments of the American democratic system that whenever a group, no matter how small, suffers an injustice, Congress can and will come to its defense.

Secretary Dillon's second objection is unsupported by the facts. For every \$1 of dividends, the tax reduction resulting from the credit is 4 cents—regardless of whether the taxpayer is in the 20-percent or the 60-percent bracket. As a matter of fact, the greatest proportional benefit accrues in the lower brackets. A taxpayer in the 20-percent bracket is relieved of four-twentieths or 20 percent of the tax on his dividends. One in the 60-percent bracket is relieved of four-sixtieths or 6 2/3 percent.

Equity among classes of taxpayers would seem to require the increase rather than the elimination of the 4-percent dividend credit. Such an increase would find precedent in Canada, where a 20-percent credit is granted, and in Great Britain, where payment of the income tax by the corporation is treated as a prepayment of the stockholder's tax. In few highly industrialized countries are dividends treated in as discriminatory a manner as in the United States.

The second ground upon which the President's proposal should be judged is its effect on the entire economy. Will it promote a higher rate of growth? Will it lead to more jobs? The fundamentals of this problem are all too often overlooked. There is no known way in which a man can get a job except to have someone hire him. Before an employer will take on additional employees, he must have sufficient capital to buy the productive machinery with which the new employees will work, and must anticipate adequate profits. It is just as simple as this. If you take away the dividend credit, the psychological effect on taxpayer morale will be very serious.

Not only will the elimination of the dividend credit discourage the creation of new job opportunities and thereby retard economic growth; it will favor big business over small business. Removal of the credit will make bonds even more attractive in comparison with stocks, in spite of the fact that equity capital is in most cases the only way in which small business can get the necessary funds. The big corporations can get by. They can borrow at the prime rate. But small business cannot. What is the point in putting all the elaborate small business relief provisions into our tax law if, at the same time, the law makes it substantially harder for the small businessman to get needed capital?

Obviously, every one of the 12.5 million people who own stock in this country should write to his Congressman urging the retention and ultimate increase of the dividend credit. But these are by no means the only people who are concerned. Everyone who is coming into the labor market for the first time has an even greater interest. To the jobseeker, the resulting restriction in the flow of equity capital may mean that potential employers have no funds to purchase the equipment essential to the creation of new jobs.

To paraphrase Edmund Burke, all that is necessary for bad tax laws to be enacted is for taxpayers to do nothing.

JOHN DANE, JR.

BOSTON, MASS.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

Mr. BLATNIK submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 6441) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for a more effective program of water pollution control.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR HORNE TO DISCUSS AGENCY'S PROGRAMS FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, invitations to all Members of the House are being put in the mail today for a meeting in the House Office Building caucus room at 9 a.m. next Tuesday, July 11, to hear the Honorable John E. Horne, Administrator of the Small Business Administration. Mr. Horne will be accompanied by other SBA officials and will discuss the programs and activities of this important agency.

Mr. Horne will discuss such programs as procurement and small business investment companies, and he and his associates will be prepared to answer questions. We on the House Small Business Committee know how many questions arise because our committee members and our staff hear them every day.

The Small Business Administration has now been in existence for 8 years. In 1958, the Congress increased the powers and responsibilities of the agency and made it a permanent part of the executive branch of the Federal Government. Shortly thereafter the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 became law, by which SBA was authorized to establish a Small Business Investment Division, within its organization, for the purpose of making equity capital and long-term credit more readily available for small business concerns.

Since the passage of the above acts, I have received literally thousands of requests from Members of the House for information with respect to the functions, powers, programs, and activities of the Small Business Administration. It is understandably impracticable, if not impossible, for Members to keep

abreast of the activities of all of the many agencies of the executive branch.

Accordingly, in the belief that it will prove both interesting and extremely helpful to you, I have invited Mr. Horne to discuss his work with all Members of the House.

On behalf of the entire Small Business Committee, you are cordially invited and respectfully urged to attend this meeting.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS ENDANGER ADMINISTRATION OF VITAL SECURITY, IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY MATTERS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I introduced today a bill designed to correct a deplorable situation which is about to occur as a result of the apparent intention of the administration to place certain vital administrative functions in the field of national security and the issuance of passports and visas in the hands of totally unqualified political appointees.

My bill proposes to amend that section of the Immigration and Nationality Act which created in the Department of State the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs entrusted with the administration of certain basic provisions of that law. The law states in plain language that the head of the Bureau shall be a person qualified by experience to conduct security and consular operations and that he shall be charged with any and all responsibility and authority in the administration of those parts of the Immigration and Nationality Act which under the terms of the law are conferred on the Secretary of State. Having outlined the requirements in those words, the law dispensed with the necessity of obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate in the appointment of the head of that important office.

My bill is designed to provide for the advice and consent of the Senate while simultaneously changing the name of the office, defining its function in greater detail, and raising the status of its chief officer.

It is my intention to press vigorously for early enactment of this amendment to the basic immigration and nationality code inasmuch as I believe that immediate remedy is necessary in order to prevent the deterioration of important executive functions exercised both in this country and abroad.

According to press reports which appeared in several newspapers within the last 2 weeks, Mr. Salvatore Bontempo and Mr. Michel Cieplinski have been selected to be appointed, respectively, to the posts of Administrator and Deputy Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the Department of State.

Having acquainted myself with the background of both alleged nominees, I

believe that both appointments have been made, or are about to be made, in violation of the law. Executive orders, existing regulations, and even of the most recent order issued by President Kennedy regarding full reports and detailed information on individuals considered for important administration positions. I am referring to President Kennedy's order issued as an aftermath of the case of Mr. Frank D. Reeves, whose nomination as a Commissioner for the District of Columbia has been withdrawn.

According to my information, the security clearances in the cases of Messrs. Bontempo and Cieplinski required under Executive Order No. 10450, issued by former President Eisenhower, have not been obtained and the necessary investigations have not been completed.

In addition to this violation of the old and new Presidential orders and instructions, the intended appointment of the two men would be in violation of section 104(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act which, in establishing the position of Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, describes his qualifications as requiring that he "shall be qualified by experience."

Both nominees come directly from the field of strictly political activities, neither of them having ever been associated with matters affecting internal security, immigration, issuance of passports, and determination of citizenship and nationality, although all of those matters are within the purview of the law which they would be called upon to administer.

The Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs is one of the most important offices in the Department of State, indeed, one of the more important offices of the entire executive branch of the Government. Not only is internal security of the Nation involved in the Bureau's operations but so is the security supervision of diplomatic and consular establishments and personnel as well as the very fate of hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens and aliens who leave this country or come to the United States each year. Both nominees are entirely foreign to the important and technically involved field in which they are about to operate. By their appointment, violence is done not only to the law, to Presidential orders but also to the best interests of good government.

Mr. Speaker, having spent well over a quarter of a century in politics, I certainly recognize the necessity of paying up political debts. I am by no means an adversary of that reality of our political life. However, I deeply believe that payment of political indebtedness to individuals should not be in conflict with national interests, and that persons who for political reasons may be deserving of rewards should not obtain them at the expense of such interest, or be entrusted with duties for which they are not qualified.

In the case of Messrs. Bontempo and Cieplinski, a perusal of their professional records and past experience most certainly disqualifies them from the respective positions for which they appear to have been selected.

Every high official of the Department of State who talked to me about the two nominees attempted to give me the impression that he agreed with me and that he was opposed to the appointments. That opposition seems to have had no effect, and I understand that these two appointments are still under consideration. It is, therefore, that I could not refrain from lodging a public protest. I did that because of my responsibilities as the coauthor of the law which established the offices the two men are about to assume, and I did that mindful of my continuing responsibilities as the chairman of a committee and of a subcommittee of the House with which, under the terms of the law, they would have to work.

My protests and representations made to high officials of the executive branch remain without effect. I am convinced that the dangerous situation about to be created by the ill-advised appointments should be immediately corrected by the Congress.

The language of my bill is as follows:

A bill to amend section 104 of the Immigration and Nationality Act for the purpose of establishing the Office of Passports and Visas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 104(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1104) is hereby amended by deleting the following: "(2) the powers, duties, and functions of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs;" and inserting in lieu thereof: "(2) the powers, duties, and functions of the Office of Passports and Visas;"

(b) Section 104 (b), (c), (d), and (e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) There is hereby established in the Department of State an Office of Passports and Visas to be headed by a Director with rank and compensation equal to that of an Assistant Secretary of State, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall be a citizen of the United States qualified by experience in the administration of immigration and nationality laws, and shall maintain close liaison with the appropriate committees of Congress in order that they may be advised regarding the administration of this Act. The Director shall be charged with any and all responsibility and authority in the administration of the Office and of this Act which are conferred on the Secretary of State as may be delegated to him by the Secretary of State or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of State.

"(c) Within the Office of Passports and Visas there shall be a Passport Service and a Visa Division each headed, respectively, by a Deputy Director of the Office appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, qualified by experience in the administration of the immigration and nationality laws.

"(d) The functions heretofore performed by the Passport Office and the Visa Office, respectively, shall hereafter be performed by the Passport Service and the Visa Division, respectively.

"(e) The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to appoint a General Counsel of the Office of Passports and Visas, who shall maintain close liaison with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and with the appropriate committees of Congress with a view to securing uniform interpretations of the provisions of this Act."

(c) Subsection (f) of section 104 of the Immigration and Nationality Act is hereby repealed.

HANDBOOK OF HANDOUTS

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, in a special message to the 1961 U.S. Conference of Mayors in Washington, President Kennedy urged greater local activity to boost the economy, but his Secretary of Commerce then offered the mayors a long list of Federal programs which would enable them to avoid doing any such thing.

Complete with checklist, which each mayor could use to determine if he had tapped every drawer in the Federal cash register, the mayors were given a publication entitled "A Handbook of Federal Aids to Communities," listing more than 100 programs of Federal assistance to local areas. Some mayors called it "A Handbook of Handouts."

One observer at the conference commented:

Any mayor who calls in Uncle Sam to help out on this list of programs would shortly find himself with nothing left to do as mayor but to snip ribbons at supermarket openings.

THE BERLIN SITUATION

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, we are all concerned over the threats issued by Soviet Premier Khrushchev in regard to Berlin. The United States and other Western Powers have certain guaranteed rights in regard to Berlin, rights under international agreements and treaties signed following World War II.

I think we should take every appropriate action to let the Communist leaders know that this Nation is united in its determination to honor and defend these rights in Berlin and to honor our commitments to the people of West Germany.

I am introducing a resolution today which I believe all Members of the Congress can support. It puts this great legislative body on record as supporting the necessary action to defend our rights and rights of the free world in regard to Berlin.

I shall ask for early hearings on this resolution. It is my hope that the Members of this body and of the Senate will agree with me that we should stand firm against the latest saber-rattling tactics of the Communist war lords.

SOVIET TACTICS

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in the last 2 days the press has blossomed out with stories of an alleged feud between the Soviet Union and Red China. It is my belief that these stories are being planted in the press of the free world by the Soviet Union because Mr. Khrushchev now finds himself in a box. Mr. Khrushchev has laid down an ultimatum to the free world to withdraw from West Berlin. President Kennedy and our western allies have unequivocally and forcefully stated we have no such intention. I believe Khrushchev is trying to create the impression of a rift between the Soviet Union and Red China so that his ambassadors can go around planting the idea that if the West will make minor concessions to the Soviet Union on Berlin, it will avoid more serious concession to Red China. By these reports, Khrushchev is attempting to create the impression that he is the "apostle of peace" and is trying to save the world from the war-hungry overlords of Red China. I think the whole concept of a feud between the Soviet Union and Red China is as phony as a \$3 bill. It is the Communist version of the old Tinkers to Evers to Chance play, and I hope that no responsible American official will take it seriously. Premier Khrushchev has worked himself into the box on Berlin by his own choice and I do not believe the Western Powers should budge an inch to help him get out. I have no criticism of the free press for reporting these stories because the press is merely carrying out its duties of reporting the news, but I do believe the American people should treat these reports with the greatest degree of caution.

FEDERAL EDUCATION AGENCY FOR THE FUTURE

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. AYRES] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, a short time ago there appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a report entitled "A Federal Education Agency for the Future."

Tuesday I pointed out to the American public, as a guest on the "Today" television program, that this pamphlet would make very interesting reading. In it is the general blueprint for a nationalized school system, complete with the bureaucratic trappings, centralization of direction in Washington, bypassing of local boards and taxpayers and the inevitable expansion and increasing drain on the Federal Treasury which has accompanied the establishment of some new service for the people by the Government.

I was interested to note that the Associated Press of yesterday carried a story in which a Mr. Carroll Hanson, Public Information Director of the Office of Education, said my description of the report was a slight exaggeration. Now mind you, he did not refute any of the things I pointed out, he did not deny the intent of the Office of Education, he merely said that it was a slight exaggeration.

In my TV appearance I predicted that the Office of Education would require 50,000 people within 10 years. Perhaps this was a slight exaggeration, perhaps they will only grow to around 48,000 or 49,000—but no one denies that they have vast growth plans.

In fact, Mr. Hanson's own story to the Associated Press has these interesting words:

Its [the report] recommendations are designed to insure that the Office of Education is prepared to render vastly increased staff services to the President, and through him to the Congress and the American people, in the initiation and formulation of broad national policies in the field of education.

Notice that Mr. Hanson used the words "vastly expanded staff services"—and I ask you, How do you get vastly expanded staff services in the inefficiency of bureaucracy other than to have vastly increased staffs to perform these services.

And, you will note, Mr. Hanson also talks of initiation and formulation of broad national policies in the field of education. Translated from the governmentese which confuses everyone but the users, this means the agency is ready to start, and rigidly control, national education policies.

I have also noted an article in the Washington Post of this morning. This story follows the general line of the Post in that it attempts to pooch-pooch anyone who reads the blueprint accurately, and says only that the report is a detailed plan for reorganization. It is interesting to note that the Office of Education calls itself in the Post article "a tiny office" and then rather proudly points out that its annual budget now is about a half billion dollars a year, "a larger item in the Federal Budget than are two full-fledged Cabinet departments."

And, according to the Post article, it is with some anticipatory delight that the Office of Education looks forward to "legislation that would—virtually overnight—better than triple our present budget."

In the Post story there is this jewel of logic, and I quote:

The report does not advocate a greater Federal involvement in education, but it is largely based on the assumption that the Federal role will expand.

Now I ask you to analyze that statement carefully. It is supposed to assure us that the Federal Government has no intentions of getting further into education. But, at the same time, it says the Federal Government is going to expand its activities in education. Now, how do you expand your activities without getting further involved? This is gobbledygook, and any such attempt to whitewash this report by doubletalk falls far

short of the mark. Anyone with an ounce of experience in dealing with the Government knows that when it expands it gets really involved, and invariably local interests are shoved aside.

Now let me give you a line or two out of this report and let you judge for yourselves if this constitutes "greater Federal involvement."

Among the programs which the report says will be of "significantly increased scope and impact" are:

First, "Increased financial assistance for teacher education." What this simply means is purse-string control over standards and requirements for educating America's teachers.

Second, "Broadening of Federal interest in curriculum and improvement of instruction." At present, curriculums are decided at the local and State levels. Local school boards, county officials, and State offices of education decide what youngsters will learn. This report states quite plainly that the Federal Government intends to inject itself into decisions on curriculums. Getting more specific, the report says:

Greater attention to the study of comparative education, history, languages, geography, economics, and comparative government must be given in order to prepare students to understand the world of tomorrow. Likewise, teacher preparation, textbooks, and the curriculum in these subject fields must be improved.

That should be plain enough language—and that does involve the Federal Government in about every field of education.

Now, let me conclude with a report on Mr. Carroll Hanson. In a letter to Mr. Homer D. Babbidge, who prepared the report from suggestions given him by the 12-member committee, all staff members of the Office of Education, by the way, Mr. Hanson had this interesting observation, which I presume reflects his and the agency thinking on the matter:

The tradition of local control has been used by certain groups to forestall increased expenditures for education * * * the tradition of local control should no longer be permitted to inhibit the Office of Education's leadership.

Plain enough? I trust that there is no exaggeration there. He simply means, "We intend to take over, period."

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to Mr. BAILEY, for 30 minutes, on Monday, July 10.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HESTAND) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. KEARNS.

Mr. FINO in two instances.

Mr. VAN ZANDT.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. BOGGS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. WALTER and to include Awards of Freedom of the Order of Lafayette.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on July 5, 1961, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1575. An act for the relief of Mrs. Anneliese Franziska Guay;

H.R. 1602. An act for the relief of Ido Enrico Cassandro;

H.R. 1887. An act for the relief of Helen Tilford Lowery;

H.R. 2155. An act for the relief of Reoko Kawaguchi Moore;

H.R. 2156. An act for the relief of Mrs. Tui Hing Tow Woo;

H.R. 2165. An act for the relief of Marie F. Balish;

H.R. 2835. An act for the relief of Jose Lauchengco, Jr.;

H.R. 3371. An act for the relief of George Sauter (also known as Georgios Makkas);

H.R. 3722. An act for the relief of Maria Czych Krupa;

H.R. 4636. An act for the relief of Ralph B. Cleveland; and

H.R. 4796. An act for the relief of Richard A. Hartman.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 10, 1961, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1099. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1962 involving a decrease of \$509,500,000 for the Agency for International Development, an increase of \$85 million for military assistance, and an increase in limitation on administrative expenses in the amount of \$260,000 for the Export-Import Bank of Washington (H. Doc. No. 208); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1100. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, relative to stating that an adequate soil survey and land classification of the lands in the Bully Creek extension of the Vale project, Oregon, has been completed as a part of the investigations required in the formulation of a definite plan for project development, pursuant to Public Law 172, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1101. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, transmitting the Annual Report of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the calendar year 1960, pursuant to section 17(b) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1102. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1103. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a copy of the report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of May 31, 1961, pursuant to Public Law 554, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1104. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to donate to the Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Reservation, N. Mex., approximately 391.43 acres of federally owned land"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. POWELL: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 7904. A bill to extend and improve the National Defense Education Act, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 674). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BLATNIK: Committee of conference. H.R. 6441. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for a more effective program of water pollution control; without amendment (Rept. No. 675). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 3222. A bill to amend section 4(a) of the act of April 1, 1942, so as to confer jurisdiction on the municipal court for the District of Columbia over certain counterclaims and crossclaims in any action in which such court has initial jurisdiction; with amendment (Rept. No. 676). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 5143. A bill to amend section 801 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901; with amendment (Rept. No. 677). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 6798. A bill to amend the act incorporating the Washington Home for Foundlings and to define the powers of said corporation; with amendment (Rept. No. 678). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 7265. A bill to amend the code of law for the District of Columbia so as to provide a new basis for determining certain marital property rights, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 679). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H.R. 8004. A bill to extend for 1 year the temporary provisions of Public Laws 815

and 874, 81st Congress, which relate to Federal assistance in the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H.R. 8005. A bill to provide that until the national debt is retired, not less than 5 percent of the net budget receipts of the United States for each fiscal year shall be utilized solely for reduction of the national debt; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 8006. A bill to amend section 107 (a) (3) of the Soil Bank Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.R. 8007. A bill to provide assistance to certain States bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HAGEN of California:

H.R. 8008. A bill to provide for the designation of that portion of U.S. Highway No. 466 between Barstow and Bakersfield, Calif., as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 8009. A bill to authorize the modification of the existing project for the New Melones Dam and Reservoir, Stanislaus River, Calif., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. INOUE:

H.R. 8010. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H.R. 8011. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945 to provide for the restoration and rehabilitation of the home of John Philip Sousa, and other homes on Capitol Hill, to encourage private industry to provide shopping facilities and hotels and restaurants in the historic Capitol Hill restoration project area to serve its residents and that part of the more than 7 million American and foreign visitors to the National Capital annually who desire such accommodations on Capitol Hill, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 8012. A bill to extend for 1 year the temporary provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, which relate to Federal assistance in the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RIVERS of Alaska:

H.R. 8013. A bill to transfer certain land within U.S. survey 1474, tract A, of the townsite of Sitka, Alaska, to the city of Sitka, Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WALTER:

H.R. 8014. A bill to amend section 104 of the Immigration and Nationality Act for the purpose of establishing the Office of Passports and Visas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H.R. 8015. A bill to permit the taking of hay from conservation reserve acres for relief of farmers in drought-disaster areas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 8016. A bill to amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans under such act until December 31, 1961, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RIVERS of Alaska:

H.R. 8017. A bill to encourage the discovery and development of tin deposits and mining of tin from domestic mines; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SAUND:

H.R. 8018. A bill to amend the Social Security Amendments of 1960 to provide old-age, survivors, and disability insurance coverage for certain additional hospital employees in the State of California; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. Con. Res. 344. Concurrent resolution that it is the sense of Congress that this Nation stand firm behind the international agreements in regard to Berlin; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H. Res. 369. Resolution declaring the Eastern Orthodox Church to be a major faith in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 8019. A bill for the relief of Urszula Kosior; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. INOUE:

H.R. 8020. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Yvonne Frances Yeh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H.R. 8021. A bill for the relief of Carmelo Iacono; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H.R. 8022. A bill for the relief of Carmen Estwick; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 8023. A bill for the relief of Delmeria A. Cheddar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H.R. 8024. A bill to provide for the re-forming of the line between sections 2 and 3, township 3 north, range 1 east, San Bernardino meridian, to bring the one-fourth and one-sixteenth markers in line with the true northeast and southeast section corners; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 8025. A bill for the relief of Francisco F. Sarmiento; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8026. A bill for the relief of Tommy Lee (also known as Lee Shue Chung); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8027. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gee Lun Lee Law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

193. Mr. MONAGAN presented a petition of the Waterbury, Conn., Lithuanian-American Council memorializing the Government of the United States not to enter any agreement with Soviet Union which would directly or indirectly lead to the recognition of status quo in Eastern Europe; to expose to the world opinion the crimes of the Kremlin rulers by publicly charging them with breaking of numerous international treaties, enslaving of their neighbors and exiling of millions of innocent people to Siberia; to raise the question of the illegal seizure of the Baltic States by the Soviet Union at the nearest session of the United Nations and to demand that this international crime would be rectified, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Freedom Awards of the Order of Lafayette, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 6, 1961

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, the Order of Lafayette is composed of officers who served in France or French possessions during World War I or II, and its auxiliary members are also in favor of strengthening our traditional friendly relations with France. It is a nonpartisan, nonprofit, and tax exempt corporation, with headquarters at 12 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

At its convention luncheon held at the Plaza Hotel in New York on May 19, 1961, its first Freedom Award for foreseeing and combating communism was presented to Douglas MacArthur, General of the Army. Six hundred people filled the ballroom and heard General MacArthur make a brilliant and inspiring speech on the space age, which has been inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD together with the Freedom Award by Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.

The Order of Lafayette of which the Honorable Hamilton Fish is president general, adopted the following resolutions at its convention on May 19, which were compiled by a score or more of influential anti-Communists suggesting the names of a number of persons living and dead who have been leaders in the fight against the menace of communism, to freedom in America, and elsewhere:

Freedom Award list unanimously agreed to: Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Cardinal Francis E. Spellman, J. Edgar Hoover, Hon. Richard M. Nixon, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Martin Dies, Hon. Francis E. Walter, George Meaney, George Sokolsky.

Freedom Award—honorable mention during the last 30 years: Hon. John L. McClellan, Hon. John W. McCormack, Hon. Barry M. Goldwater, Hon. Karl E. Mundt, Hon. Thomas J. Dodd, Hon. Walter H. Judd, Hon. Joseph Starnes, Hon. Harold R. Medina, Hon. Martin McKneally, Lt. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, Rev. Daniel A. Poling, John T. Flynn, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Bob Considine, Westbrook Pegler, Patrick Scanlan, William F. Buckley, Frank Hanighen, James F. O'Neill, Hon. Charles Edison, Hon. Sprulle Braden, Hon. Richard Arens, Walter L. Reynolds, Roy M. Brewer, Roy Cohen, John Thomas Taylor, Robert E. Condon, Archibald B. Roosevelt, Mrs. Mary Markward, Mrs. William Sherman Walker.

Freedom Award as a tribute to the memory of deceased Americans: William Green, William R. Hearst, Edward A. Hayes, Alfred Kohlberg, Col. Robert McCormick, Hon. Patrick McCarron, Hon. Joseph R. McCarthy, Walter Steele, Ben Stolberg, Hon. Robert Taft, John B. Trevor, Rev. Edmund A. Walsh.

These Freedom Awards are only to be presented at meetings or functions of

the Order of Lafayette. It was decided not to include any former Communist in the lists many of whom have been very helpful in exposing the Communist conspiracy in the United States.

Mr. Fish, who was chairman of the first congressional committee—1930-31—to investigate communism told the Order of Lafayette convention that the most important organizations in fighting communism were the Catholic Church, FBI, the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, and the congressional committee. These important groups, together with other veterans and civilian organizations, and numerous individuals throughout the Nation have been the real pioneers fighting in the front lines against communism in America for the past 30 years. At that time communism was a powerful force in the United States. The executive committee of the CIO was dominated by Communists. The American Labor Party in New York State composed of Communists and fellow travelers cast a half a million votes. Fortunately, it is now extinct.

Today, due to the tireless and fearless efforts of numerous anti-Communist organizations, groups and individuals in exposing and combating communism, aided by public opinion, the Communists have been reduced in the United States to a comparatively small number of fanatics and fellow travelers. On the other hand, world communism has grown steadily into an appalling and dangerous menace to the free nations of the world including the United States.

National Lottery

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 6, 1961

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out to the Members of this House the national lottery of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This lottery, flourishing on American soil, should serve as an example to us on the mainland.

Puerto Rico, with a population of only slightly over 2 million persons, realized \$45 million from the sale of lottery tickets in 1960. The profit to the Government in that year was close to \$10 million. Most of this money went to the general fund of the Commonwealth.

A corollary benefit of the Puerto Rican national lottery was the employment of some 6,000 agents, vendors, and others who would have been otherwise unemployable because of age, physical disability, poor health, or lack of adequate training. A national lottery in

this country, besides being a tremendous source of revenue, might bring similar benefits.

Pioneer and Homecoming Day of Berwick, Pa., on the Event of the 175th Anniversary of the Founding of the Town

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 6, 1961

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 30, 1961, I was honored to have the privilege of delivering the principal address at the Pioneer and Homecoming Day luncheon in connection with the 175th anniversary of the founding of Berwick, Pa.

My address follows:

It is always a pleasure to return to Berwick whenever opportunity permits, and particularly so on this occasion to participate in Pioneer and Homecoming Day.

It is significant that the 175th anniversary of the founding of Berwick is celebrated less than a week before the 185th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4.

Pennsylvania's prominent role in the war for independence is a source of pride to all of us who claim the Keystone State as our home.

Berwick's 175th anniversary is a historic milestone on the road to progress.

Like the Fourth of July—this anniversary celebration provides an occasion to review past accomplishments and to plan for a greater future.

Despite world turmoil we Americans on occasions like this find time to interrupt our daily routine and reflect briefly on our history, our traditions, and our achievements.

This is a healthy attitude to adopt because on an occasion such as this we afford ourselves the opportunity to pay tribute to the stalwart pioneering men and women who built our Nation, our State, and our homes.

No town, city, or borough in Pennsylvania more truly represents the spirit of the State than Berwick—a bustling community with a history extending back to the days of the postrevolutionary period.

The striking characteristic of Pennsylvania today—as in the past—is its remarkable diversity.

Landscape and natural resources and people, their dialects, manners, customs and traditions, their religious beliefs, mental and social attitudes, and occupations—all display a seemingly endless variety.

No less so in the case of Berwick—where the various strains of American ancestry blend in a spirit of community cooperation.

In considering the nature of Pennsylvania—the person with a love for history may think of such treasured shrines as Independence Hall, Valley Forge, and the Gettysburg Battlefield.

The Keystone State always has played—and still plays—a leading role in the Nation's drama.

So, too, has Berwick played such a role, as demonstrated, for instance by the nearby

site of Fort Jenkins from which Americans issued forth two centuries ago against a foe as fearsome in its time as any on earth today.

The courageous spirit of Pennsylvania which has stood by the national flag with devotion unsurpassed in national history was reflected in the many gallant deeds of Berwick citizens of the pioneer period.

Moreover, their courage was constantly matched by productive energy.

At the time of Berwick's first settlement, northern Pennsylvania was a region of magnificent distances.

The means of communication with distant points were inadequate—slow and tedious.

As the population, production, and wealth increased there arose an urgent necessity for better roads and more direct routes to important points.

The citizens of Berwick manifested a deep interest in promoting internal improvements of this character.

Evan Owen, a Quaker, founded the town in 1786 as a place of refuge for his co-religionists and a year later set out to superintend construction of a road for their benefit.

Two years later—in 1788—the road was completed from Nescopeck Falls to the Lehigh Valley and to the people of Berwick it appeared as glorious as the Pennsylvania Turnpike appears to us today.

Yet there remained room for improvement and the people of Berwick were ever in search of that.

In March of 1804 the Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike and Road Co. was incorporated and the old Nescopeck Road was transformed into a graded pike in 1805 at tremendous expense.

Andrew Shriner, of Berwick, was one of the contractors, and Christian Bowman, of Berwick, first traversed the road to Easton.

In 1806 the Susquehanna and Tioga Turnpike Road Co. was chartered "for making an artificial road by the best and nearest route from Berwick to that point on the north line of the State which is nearest Newtown, on the River Tioga in the State of New York."

This road in turn was completed in 1818—also at great expense—4 years following construction of a bridge across the Susquehanna costing the monumental sum of \$52,000.

The subsequent position of Berwick at the terminal point of two turnpikes and at their intersection with the route traversed between points on the river rendered it a place of considerable importance.

The effect on its growth in size and population was at once apparent.

The log cabins first erected were gradually superseded by structures of an improved and more substantial appearance—including numerous brick houses and several impressive hotels—required by the large number of travelers passing through the town.

The rise of stage travel in the United States added at once to the wealth of the area.

The time at which this began cannot be definitely determined.

It did not assume a permanent character, however, until 1810, when a mail service was connected with the stage.

Thereafter, the turnpikes, bridge, and stage enterprises did so well in Berwick that those involved rose rapidly in local prestige and positions of importance.

While road travel was absorbing the interest of the masses hereabouts, the attention of others was directed to a question of equally serious import: the navigation of the Susquehanna.

This stream was declared a public highway by the provincial assembly in 1771 and a sum of money appropriated to render it navigable.

The Durham boats in which the first families ascended the river to Berwick derived their names from Durham, a town on the Delaware below Easton, where they were made.

When manned by four men with setting poles, these boats progressed only at the rate of 2 miles an hour against the current.

Various improvements were attempted in an effort to speed up travel on the Susquehanna, and many famous craft were launched in this endeavor.

Of these the first was the *Codorous*, a steamboat launched in April 1826 amid the cheering of a large crowd along the riverbank.

Encouraged by the success of the venture, the captain of the *Codorous* attempted to better his feat a month later in the treacherous rapids near Nescopeck Falls.

The vessel used on this occasion was the *Susquehanna*, a far larger craft than the *Codorous*, and of which much was expected.

But tragedy occurred when the boilers exploded, bringing death to passengers and crew.

The disaster conclusively demonstrated the impracticability of navigating the river by steam.

To overcome this fact, a canal was proposed as the only feasible means of transporting Berwick's increasing production to the seaboard.

Excavations began at the Fourth of July celebration of 1828 amid mighty local enthusiasm and the martial appearance of the Berwick Guards in full-dress uniform.

There is no denying the fact that, with the completion of the canal, industry was attracted to the town to an unprecedented extent and with economic benefit to the entire area.

The initial step in conferring upon Berwick its present prominence in manufacturing circles was made in 1840 when M. W. Jackson and George Mack established a foundry at the corner of Third and Market Streets.

To say that the growth of Berwick has been directly resultant from that of its manufacturing interests would be the expression of a platitude.

In illustration of this it may be said that the population was 452 in 1840—more than twice that by 1870—following the industrial boom produced by the Civil War—and over 3,000 by 1886.

The extent and importance of Berwick's business interests followed in the wake of its increasing population.

The first store appeared in 1800, the water company in 1818, and the first major banking institution in 1864 as growing population demands began attracting business from all over the State.

Yet antedating commercial enterprise in the town was an interest in education which became apparent with the arrival of the first citizens.

The first school at Berwick was opened in 1800 by Isaac Holoway in the Quaker meetinghouse.

This building and the markethouse were the only local structures used for educational purposes until 1839—in which year Berwick Academy was constructed.

Equally important from the outset of Berwick's existence were the various religious bodies, of which the Friends were the first to erect a house of worship.

In October 1799, the ground was purchased upon which a meeting house was built—some 9 years before the Methodists erected a temple in the vicinity, and 71 years prior to the existence of an Evangelist Church.

Presbyterian doctrines were first promulgated at Berwick in 1827, and those of the Baptist Society in 1842, in which year there were only two Baptists in the town.

In later years all manner of religious folk had moved into the area, bringing with them spiritual beliefs of every kind, yet all of them dedicated to the principles upon which Berwick has thrived and prospered over the years in the manner of a typically American community, founded on devotion to God and preserved through the strength of faith.

Undoubtedly, as anyone familiar with Berwick traditions can plainly see, the vitality of the city springs from the moral fiber of its population whose purposes, hopes, and dreams correspond in every detail to those of the grand design drawn up by our forefathers.

Out of this welter of people—faiths and influences—Berwick has emerged as a symbol of the fulfillment of the great American dream portraying the United States as a haven providing liberty and freedom for the peoples of all nations.

That in truth—is also the story of Pennsylvania—of which Berwick stands revealed as a junior-size copy.

As early as 1727 Germans, Swiss, and French Huguenots were pouring into the region south of the Lehigh Mountains near the English, Welsh, and Dutch settlers of earlier origin.

Religious, cultural, and nationalistic differences were viewed by alarmists as cause for grave concern and warfare of some sort was prophesied.

No fighting took place—however—and in short time the divergent groups were working in absolute harmony.

So it was for Pennsylvania as a whole—and so for Berwick—where it early was proven that the "melting pot" theory of Americanism was no mere crackpot dream—but a wholly practical principle—in fact, the only principle worth considering in a world where freedom is the major goal of men of good will.

Consider, too, the capitalistic nature of Berwick in a Nation founded on capitalistic principles.

From the moment industry made its first appearance hereabouts and mass-production began to benefit the local inhabitants, the town became a major force in the industrial network of the Nation.

Perhaps the greatest example of Berwick's productive capacity was brought to light with the construction in 1904 of the American Car & Foundry Co., where the first all-steel passenger coach was manufactured in the first year of the plant's existence.

Today with an airport and two railroad lines to facilitate the travel of persons to and from Berwick, the city stands out as a productive center of considerable magnitude.

Freight and passenger cars still emanate from its blast furnaces and numerous other items such as drugs, lumber, clothing, soft drinks, and potato chips continue to pour forth from various and sundry factories manned by contented Berwick residents.

This is the kind of city that has made America great; the small metropolis of about 15,000 people working and striving to improve their surroundings in the same diligent manner as their ancestors before them.

It is also such a town as would keep alive the memory of its founders—for the benefit of the living—as an example to all in the art of miracle-making.

As an admirer of miracles—as represented by the miracle of America—I hail your pioneer spirit and your preservation of American ideals on this and similar occasions.

In these perilous days when world communism threatens to engulf us, it is reassuring to know that this area of Pennsylvania—true to its brave tradition—can be depended upon as in the past, should our national honor be imperiled.

For the history of Berwick is replete with the traditional courage and patriotism of

its manhood and womanhood so essential in defending our American ideals.

These fine American attributes constitute our greatest armor against the defiant declaration of Nikita Khrushchev that our grandchildren will live under Communist rule.

This is a challenge we cannot dismiss lightly.

In fact it should provide on this occasion a compelling reason for rededicating ourselves to the enduring American ideals of liberty and freedom under God.

It has been a real pleasure to participate in this program in observance of Pioneer and Homecoming Day and I am pleased it was possible to accept your kind invitation.

The Late Ed Koterba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CARROLL D. KEARNS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 6, 1961

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all the Members of the Congress share my grief over the untimely death of Ed Koterba.

Ed had a brilliant future as a newspaperman and his humor, perception, and ability to write a human interest story with a light touch will be greatly missed.

I shall always remember the day Ed strolled into my office with his big smile and said:

Congressman, I'm Ed Koterba. I have just returned from Sharon, Pa.—

In my district—

and had the most delicious potato soup I have ever eaten at the Shenango Inn there. The recipe should be made famous.

So began the "potato soup" stories in Roll Call and other papers all over the country. The recipe is still used whenever potato soup is served in the House cafeteria.

That is only one example of Ed's imagination and initiative, and how he could take a simple event and make an interesting story out of it.

The world needs people like Ed. It is sad to lose them in their prime.

National Lottery

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 6, 1961

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, while we in Congress persist in refusing to capitalize

on the natural gambling spirit of the American people and while we stubbornly continue to ignore the tremendous revenue-producing features of a national lottery in the United States, most of the countries throughout the world continue to treat and respect gambling as an instinctive and universal human trait which brings pleasure to the people and financial benefits to government treasuries.

I would like, Mr. Speaker, to bring to the attention of the Members of this House some interesting facts and figures which I have gathered from some of these countries where the wheels of fortune spin on behalf of the public welfare.

VENEZUELA

This small South American nation, with a population of less than 7 million, last year took in \$48.8 million, of which \$30 million was given out in prizes leaving \$18.8 million as revenue for the treasury.

Venezuela uses this income from gambling wisely. The great bulk of this revenue was used for the benefit of hospitals and schools, and the remainder was devoted to other Government purposes.

Mr. Speaker, with our taxes rapidly rising and with the need for new sources of revenue to meet our public demands becoming more pressing, is there a more painless or sensible way of raising government revenue than a national lottery? Venezuela does not think so.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1961

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Honorable LEE METCALF, a Senator from the State of Montana.

The Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, S.T.D., minister, the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer.

Almighty God, we thank Thee for Thy mercies which are new every morning. Deliver us now from the clash and clamor of the world about us, from the turbulent concerns confronting us on every continent of the world, and from the pressure of daily duties, that we may "be still and know that Thou art God."

Bestow upon Thy servants here assembled the gift of the quiet soul, the serene spirit, and the disciplined mind, that all deliberations may be lifted into the higher order of Thy kingdom. Grant to all of us the wisdom and the will to seek first Thy kingdom and Thy righteousness, in the certain confidence that all else shall be added thereto.

Bless this Nation which Thou hast given us, and renew within us pure religion and high patriotism, that we may be good enough and great enough to be the servants of Thy purposes upon the earth.

In the dear Redeemer's name we pray. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.
Washington, D.C., July 7, 1961.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. LEE METCALF, a Senator from the State of Montana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore.

Mr. METCALF thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of Wednesday, July 5, 1961, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on July 6, 1961, the President had approved and signed the following act and joint resolution:

S. 1342. An act to provide that participation by members of the National Guard in the reenactment of the Battle of First Manassas shall be held and considered to be

full-time training duty under section 503 of title 32, United States Code, and for other purposes; and

S.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution transferring the management of the Senate restaurants to the Architect of the Capitol, and for other purposes.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the transaction of routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider the nomination on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.